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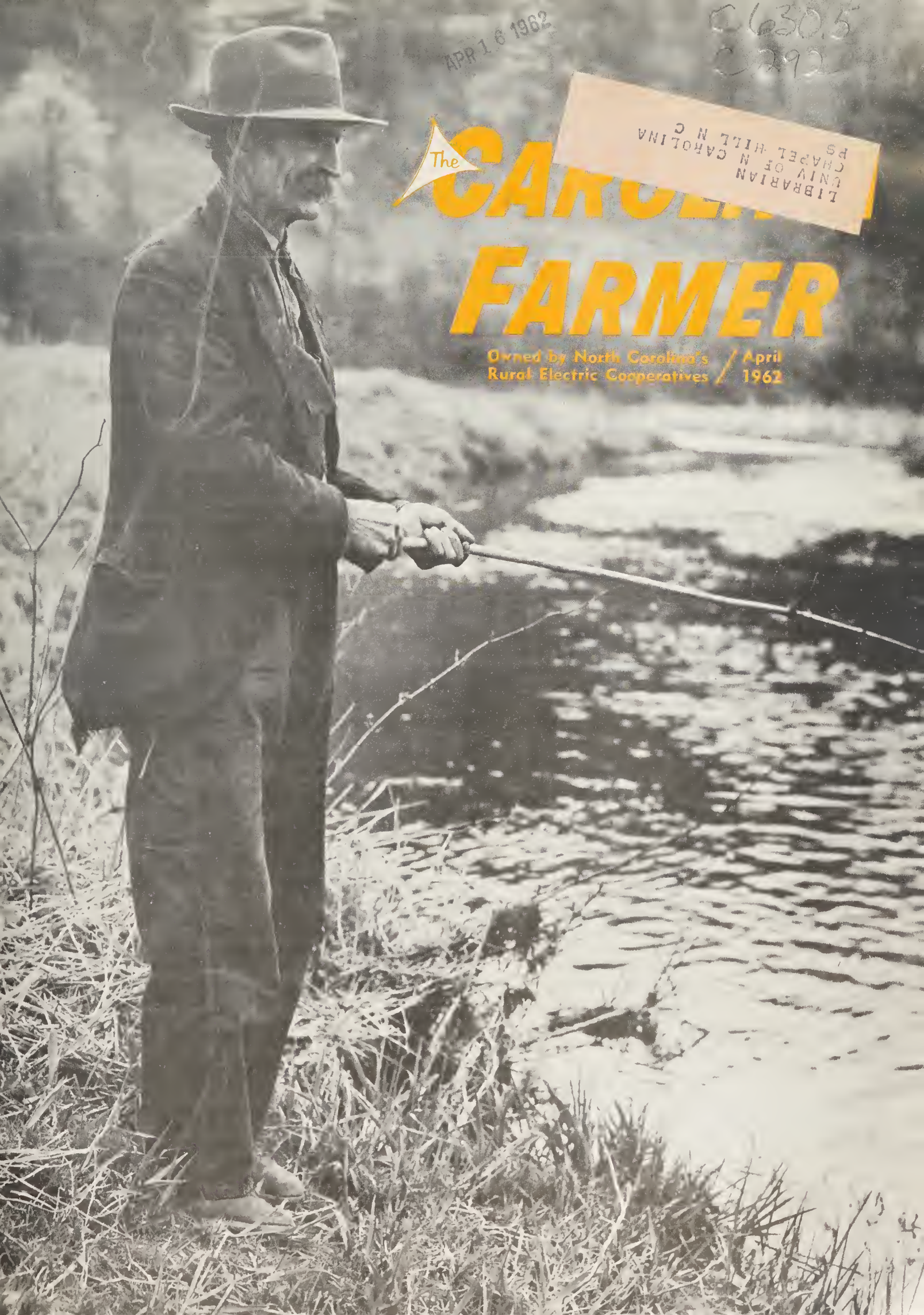
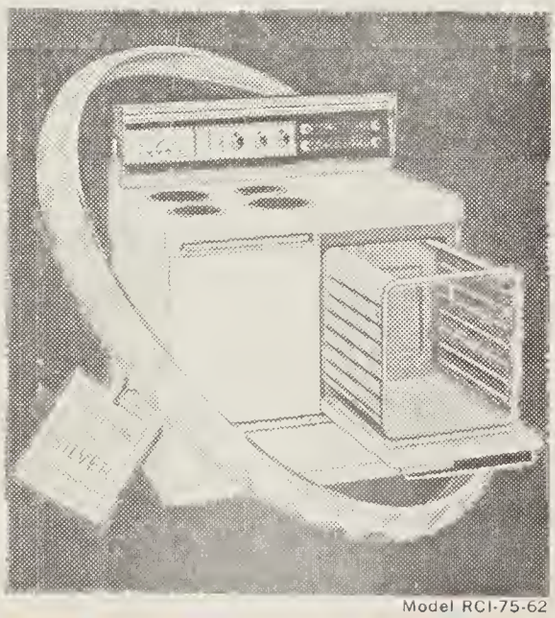


The CAROLINA FARMER

Owned by North Carolina's Rural Electric Cooperatives / April 1962

Model RCIB-645-2

America's most beautiful kitchens get their *Flair* from Frigidaire!



Model RCI-75-62

Silver Anniversary of Frigidaire Ranges!

The giant charm bracelet symbolizes the 25th year since the first Frigidaire Electric Range was created. Celebrate with us! See the new Frigidaire Ranges with the exclusive Full 'N Clean Oven. Glides out for fast, easier cleaning!

This lovely *Flair* electric range looks built-in. But installs in minutes!

You can own the most beautiful cooking appliance you've ever seen —and be completely practical!

The Silver Anniversary Flair Electric Range by Frigidaire looks built-in. But it's not! It can be slipped into the place of your old electric range within minutes.

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The Custom Imperial Flair can give you many of the features you find on other Frigidaire Ranges. The Spatter-Free Broiler Grill cuts down on grease spatter, makes cleaning easier than ever before. Automatic Broiler Grill Control lets you dial for steak rare, medium or well-done, exactly as you decide.

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You get your choice of four different models of Silver Anniversary Frigidaire Flair Ranges. Your dealer will gladly show these latest arrivals in the Frigidaire family of Dependable Appliances, products of General Motors.

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Market Furniture Co.

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Thompson Electric Co.

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SALISBURY
City Furniture & Appliance Co.
Hardiman & Son, Inc.

SELMA
Dunn Furniture Co. of Selma

SMITHFIELD
Radio Sales & Service Co.

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Farmer's Hardware & Implement Co.

STATESVILLE
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Adams Radio Company

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WADESBORO
D. B. Goodman Co.

WALLACE
Wallace Hardware & Machinery Co.

WARRENTON
Radio-TV Center

WASHINGTON
O'Neil Electric Co.

WEST JEFFERSON
Burgess Furniture Store

N. WILKESBORO
Carolina Home & Auto Supply

WILKESBORO
Gray Bros. Furniture Co.

WILSON
Refrigeration & Appliances, Inc.

Ironic Piracy

North Carolina rural electrification leaders, gathered in Raleigh for the annual meeting of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, last month called for protection against the greed of private power companies.

They pointed to the ironic turn of events in the history of rural electrification: Electric membership corporations are being hard-pressed to defend their service areas from invasion by the very same power companies that years ago steadfastly refused to serve these areas.

The motivation for this invasion, said a resolution adopted by the TEMA Board of Directors, is, in a word, greed: the piracy of EMC-served areas is occurring only in those places which have now become thickly populated and profitable.

The resolution pointed to the waste in a policy which allows the private companies to duplicate facilities of the cooperatives—in some cases to the very premises which the co-ops have served for years and years. And it warned that this steady erosion of existing services cannot long continue without impairing the security of present Federal loans and the ability to secure new loans in the future.

You, as a co-op member, have a stake in this matter: for as this piracy continues, your co-op will be drained of power revenues on which it depends to enable it to make service available at reasonable rates in remote, sparsely-settled sections of the state—perhaps to your home.

Your co-op asks for no new right or power, only for the right to continue serving the areas in which it—and you—has already invested considerable money.

You owe it to yourself and to your neighbors to support this resolution, and to let others know you do support it—including your elected representatives to the General Assembly.

The CAROLINA FARMER

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TARHEEL ELECTRIC
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WALTER E. FULLER
EXECUTIVE MANAGER
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THE COVER — It's likely that this elderly gentleman will be approached sometime during his fishing outing by a young whippersnapper who wants to trade a new rod and reel and other assorted gear for the stick and string. And it's likely that the old fellow will decline the trade, pick up his catch and head for home, leaving the gadget fisherman empty handed. Ralph Mills, who took this photo, didn't say that's what happened, but that's our guess.

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THE FRONT PORCH *by Dick Pence*

There might be some folks who will still claim that Atlantic City is a fine place to hold a convention. But I'll have to have a sworn statement from the Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau attesting there will be no storms before I'll venture back.

What Atlantic City residents called the "worst storm ever" struck on the opening day of NRECA's annual meeting in that city last month. It brought wind, snow and high waters.

The hotel I called "home" for those few days would have rivaled the most out-of-the-way farm home in this or any other state when it comes to lacking conveniences.

The high water flooded the basement, knocked out power and phones, and cut off transportation by car in and out of the hotel.

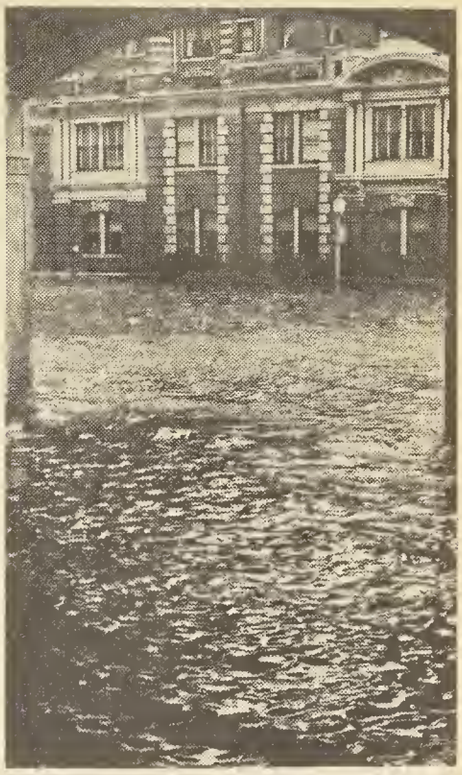
The President's Physical Fitness Program must have gotten a tremendous boost, judging from the number of people who had to walk up and down as many as 15 flights of stairs several times each day (by candlelight, yet). Not to mention the fact that the only way to reach Convention Hall was by traipsing down the Broadwalk about a mile. (This was no small feat, considering that winds reached 75 miles an hour. Many a new convention hat ended up in the roaring Atlantic Ocean—and a lot of people had to hang onto specially erected ropes to keep from suffering a similar fate.)

But to the eternal credit of the the rural people of America, such a catastrophe hardly slowed them down. Convention meeting attendance was as high or higher than ever, according to veteran observers. Besides, with water covering all roads near the beach, about the only place you could go was to the Hall—unless you wanted to walk 10 flights of stairs up to your cold, dark room.

The irony of a group of people, many of whom struggled years before obtaining electricity and lights, being forced once again to be without them, was apparent to many. Undoubtedly the disaster served to impress upon them just how wonderful their gain was—and it also must have reminded them that such a gain was well worth fighting to keep.

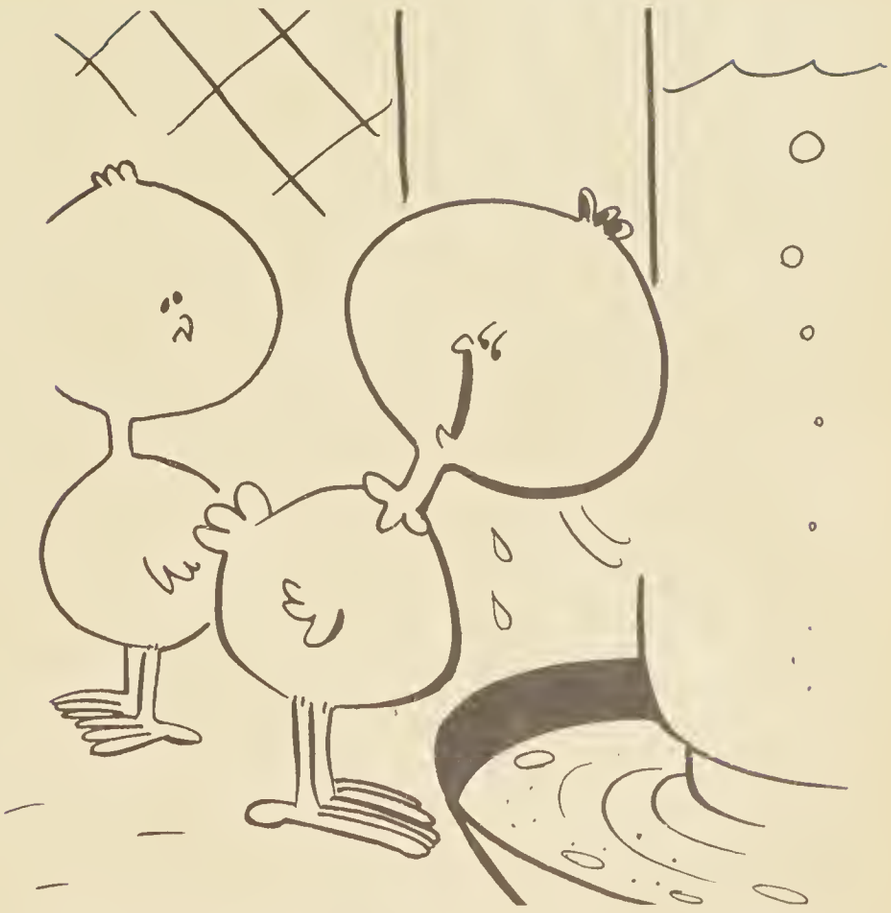
Atlantic City was also the scene of honor for me and for your magazine during the convention. For the second straight year the editor of the Carolina Farmer was presented with the George W. Haggard award for excellence in journalism.

This high honor is not the result of the efforts of any one individual, but comes through the efforts of many. So, as I tried to say on the stage in Convention Hall last month, my thanks to the other members of the TEMA staff, to those in other states and in Washington who provided helpful advice whenever it was requested, and—most of all—my thanks to you and the other readers of the magazine. Your support and interest are the most important ingredient in whatever success we attain. Thank you.



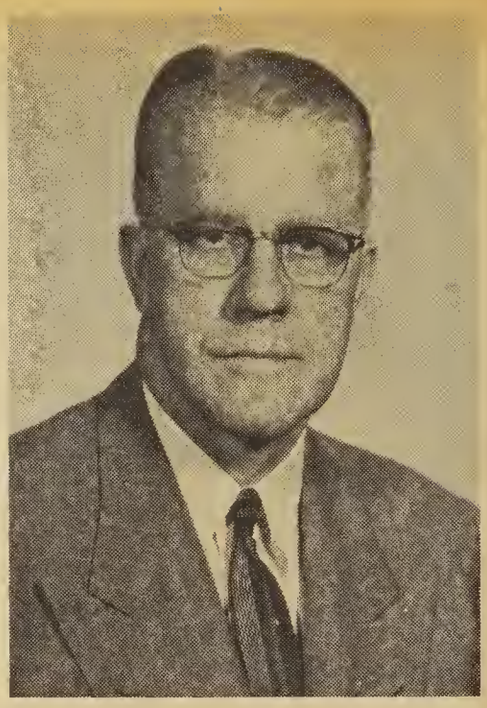
HIGH water at Atlantic City, taken from the front steps of hotel occupied by many NRECA conventioners.

Gertrude **By Ted Trogdon**



"He's even putting laying mash in the water!"

In the opinion of . . .



HARRY B. CALDWELL

Chairman, National Agricultural Advisory Committee

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR AGRICULTURE

Our farm families are not receiving the benefits resulting from increased efficiency or sharing the prosperity of the past decade. Unless this situation is corrected, the entire economy will be affected and the family farm pattern of agriculture destroyed.

The achievements of our farmers have freed farm labor to produce other goods and services and made it possible for consumers to buy more food per hour of labor than ever before. In view of this performance it is surprising to note a growing public resentment against farm programs.

There is general agreement that present programs are unsatisfactory, but there is sharp controversy over adequate solutions. Many advocate unrestricted freedom to produce and look with disfavor upon government action to provide effective supply control programs. Others contend that the surplus capacity of American agriculture can be absorbed by new and expanded uses for farm commodities, while others believe larger export markets will solve the problem.

All of these ideas—expanded uses, larger export markets and restraints on production—need to be appraised before program planners or the government is qualified to chart a sound course for future action.

The National Agricultural Advisory Commission has prepared a statement on goals and objectives to provide direction in the development of programs and criteria for evaluating the performance of programs after they have been initiated. Similar action by farm organizations, research agencies and others would be helpful in securing a better public understanding of agriculture, its problems, and its role in the national economy.

If general agreement can be reached on goals and objectives, then the first step toward developing sound programs will have been taken. Some objectives frequently mentioned are:

1. Sustained production to provide for foreign and domestic trade, school lunch, welfare, and other needs.

2. Adequate reserves for national security, market development, and consumer needs without accumulating unnecessary surpluses.

3. Legal authority for producers to develop and carry out adjustment or other programs when needed. No mandatory adjustment program should become operative unless approved by the producers of the commodity voting in referendum.

4. Maximum participation by producers representing major producing areas in the development and administration of farm programs.

5. Adequate and stable price levels which will provide efficient family farmers with opportunities and incomes comparable with nonfarm people.

6. Maintenance of the family farm as the basic pattern of agriculture. Unless family farmers are able to provide the capital and management through their own organizations, the control of farm lands, capital and labor may fall into the hands of nonfarm businesses.

7. Market expansion by developing new uses, new markets, and larger exports for farm commodities.

8. Eradication of poverty in agriculture. Rural redevelopment, improved educational and guidance programs, and special assistance to aid low income workers to secure adequate resources or find better income opportunities are all needed.

9. A minimum of government regulation and control of production and pricing.

10. Efficient use of land, labor, capital, forest, mineral and water resources.

There are no simple or easy answers to problems of agriculture. There are many possible choices that may be made in solving farm problems. Consequently, we need to establish some ranking of our goals and objectives before intelligent decisions can be made. One goal, if pursued to the extreme, may negate the achievement of others.

There is an urgent need for a complete objective analysis which will show the potential effects of alternative lines of action on agriculture and the national economy. Only thus can disagreements within agriculture be minimized and public support for program goals secured.

KEEPING UP with rural electrification

By Walter Fuller, executive manager, Tarheel Electric Membership Association

Norman Clapp, administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, was among special guests attending a "North Carolina Breakfast" during the NRECA Annual Meeting last month. Some *115 North Carolinians,* mostly managers and directors, heard the Administrator speak briefly.

He said that rural electric cooperatives, which have contributed so much to the betterment of rural communities throughout America, *now face a crisis.* This crisis, said the Administrator, is compounded by (1) an ever-increasing need for adequate, dependable, *low-cost power,* (2) *encroachment* by other suppliers into the areas in which rural people have built lines and made investments, (3) *lack of laws* in many states which protect the interest and investments of the public, especially rural people, who through their electric membership corporations have constructed electric lines and are prepared to and desire to provide electric service in the *areas in which they serve,* and (4) a massive propaganda assault on the REA program by predatory power companies which are seeking to skim the *cream* again—from *milk* they did not produce.

★

Twenty-nine of our state's 32 rural electric cooperatives were represented at the annual meeting of TEMA in Raleigh last month (see page 9).

A highlight of the gathering was a banquet speech by *Governor Terry Sanford,* in which he praised electric cooperatives for their contribution in the public interest of the state. He also called upon the co-ops for help in the *future development* of North Carolina.

Among actions taken by the directors of TEMA was the authorization of a new committee—the Rural Areas Development Committee—which will develop and recommend *guidelines* for an Association *rural development* program.

The wives of directors and managers at the meeting were honored by *Mrs. Terry Sanford* at a coffee hour given at the Governor's Mansion. They also enjoyed a tour to the State Art Museum and attended open sessions of the TEMA meeting.

★

Representatives of rural electrics and other cooperatives in the state conferred with the North Carolina *congressional delegation* at a dinner held in Washington, D. C., last month. Attending the dinner, which was sponsored by the *North Carolina Farmers Cooperative Council,* were representatives of rural electrics, the Grange, Farm Bureau, Peanut Growers Association, and milk, tobacco and cotton cooperatives, along with supply and marketing groups.

Both of our senators and eight of our congressmen were present at the conference and heard a discussion of problems facing rural people. Members of the congressional delegation *also questioned* their contituents on matters now before Congress.

KEEPING UP

with rural electrification

Continued

Rural people—constantly dwindling in number—face in 1962 many issues vitally affecting their welfare. It is through such groups at the Farmers Cooperative Council, which represents about *100 North Carolina cooperatives,* that their voice is heard by our elected representatives.

Among vital issues confronting rural people *now* are a new, far-reaching farm bill, proposed amendments to the Internal Revenue Act, proposed crippling amendments to the *Rural Electrification Act,* world trade proposals, the need for rural housing, and adequate and full development of land and water resources for the benefit of all the people.

★

The proposed amendments to the Rural Electrification Act are the *most pressing* area of conflict right now. Last month representatives of several private power companies attacked the rural electrification program before the Senate and House Agricultural committees. *Power company officials* offered an amendment and other proposals which would (1) give power companies the right to inspect generation loan applications before they are considered by REA; (2) require REA to hold hearings on loans before they can be approved; (3) *prohibit REA loans* for generation facilities where private power suppliers claim to be willing to enter wholesale contracts; (4) restrict rural electric cooperatives in *serving large loads* in their own territory; (5) interpret the Rural Electrification Act so as to prohibit cooperatives from serving rural loads that are *nonfarm;* and (6) place *restrictions* on loan funds authorized by Congress.

Your rural electric cooperative depends greatly on its ability to borrow from REA *for generation facilities.* While no cooperatives in North Carolina—with minor exceptions—*now generate* their own power, it is the *right* of generating their own power that is used in bargaining for *lower rates* and better terms in contracts with private power suppliers. Without this protection your cooperative would be *at the mercy* of its private supplier when it came to negotiate a new power contract. For instance, point No. 3 above makes no mention of the *price or terms* under which a cooperative would be required to buy power from a private supplier. Presumably the power company could name its own terms, since the cooperative would have *no alternative* source of power.

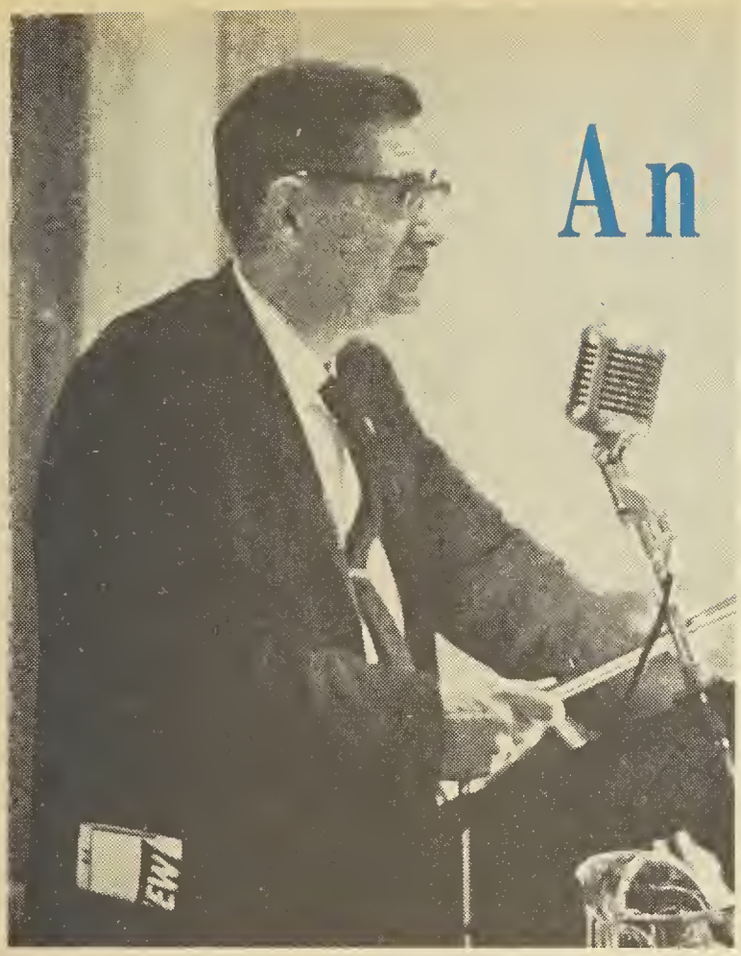
The ability of your cooperative to fulfill its responsibilities is *directly dependent* on its ability to obtain dependable, adequate low-cost wholesale energy.

★

North Carolina's rural electric systems paid the U. S. Treasury *$5 million on the loans* from the Rural Electrification Administration in 1961, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Of the amount sent to the treasury, *$3.4 million* was in *principal* payments and *$1.6 million* was in *interest* payments.

Our state's rural electrics now have paid a total of $53.5 million in principal and interest on the $123.1 million of REA loan funds they have invested in rural electric facilities. These include *43,500 miles of line* serving *209,000 rural consumers* (counting those in North Carolina served by co-ops headquartered in other states).

An Appeal for Fair Play



Walter E. Fuller, executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, reads a resolution calling for protection against territorial "piracy."

NORTH CAROLINA rural electrification leaders have called for protection from the "greed" of private power companies. The appeal for fair play came in a resolution adopted by the board of directors of Tarheel Electric Membership Association at the organization's annual meeting in Raleigh last month.

The rural electrics charged:

- Power companies are duplicating rural electric co-op facilities—wastefully and unnecessarily—to deprive the co-ops of new customers who build in areas co-ops have long served.
- Many of the areas served by co-ops are being annexed or incorporated into municipalities; the power companies in these municipalities then duplicate co-op facilities, and have blocked the co-ops, in the courts, from serving even those new consumers who move into premises to which the co-ops have furnished electricity for years and years.
- As this unwarranted "piracy" of service areas proceeds, the rural electrification program is being drained of power revenues upon which the co-ops have long depended to enable them to make service available, at reasonable rates, in the remote, sparsely-settled sections of the state.
- The North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority has already warned that this steady erosion of existing services cannot long continue without impairing both the security of present Federal loans to rural electric co-ops and their ability to secure new loans in the future.

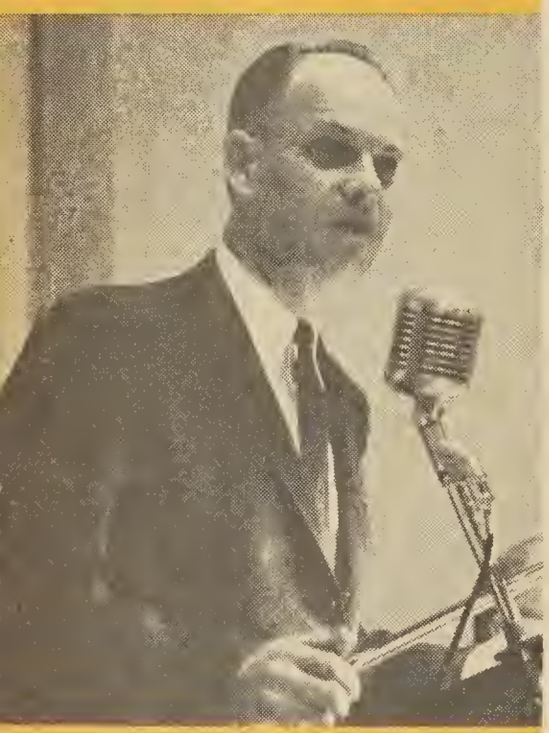
"In view of the foregoing," the resolution reads, "we are constrained to ask: Will the State of North Carolina, the first state in the nation to provide for a rural electrification program, now tolerate the impairment of that program by the mere predictable expansion of municipal boundaries and by the sheer avarice of the same utilities who refused to serve rural North Carolina in the first place? We do not believe that the public conscience, fully apprised of the facts, will long permit the continuance of so destructive a public policy."

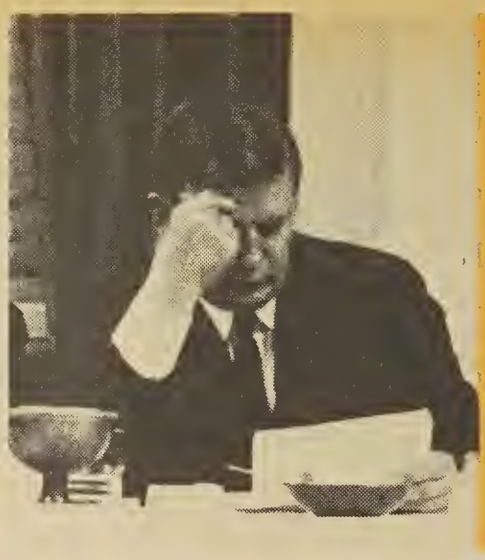
The TEMA directors resolved that:

- "We deeply deplore and respectfully protest the unwarranted invasion of our service areas—whether by power companies, by municipal annexation, or otherwise."
- "We call upon the Governor and his Administration, including the Utilities Commission, to assume the rightful responsibility and to assert the necessary leadership in devising and executing policies which assure fair and equitable respect for the integrity of service areas we have developed; and we call upon the 1963 General Assembly to enact such legislation as is necessary to legally assure such fair and equitable treatment."
- "We specifically insist that we petition, not for any rights we have not traditionally had, but only for the right to continue serving the areas in which we have already invested millions of dollars to bring service when other power suppliers refused to do so."
- "In behalf of the foregoing, we most respectfully petition the general public, the press, radio and TV media, and all whose positions of responsibility concern the public interest to give us their understanding and full support for a policy of fair play."

Governor Terry Sanford spoke at the Association's annual banquet and praised the electric co-ops. He said, "They have been a shot in the arm for North Carolina industry."

(Continued on page 10)





UPPER LEFT: Robert Scott, master of the N. C. State Grange. ABOVE: Governor Terry Sanford studies his speech . . . and delivers it.

(Continued from page 9)

"The electric co-operatives deserve the lasting credit for lighting up the farms of our state," he said.

Another feature of the annual meeting was a panel discussion which probed various aspects of the rural electrification program.

Dr. Selz C. Mayo, head of the department of sociology at N. C. State College, took the topic "A Look at the Future from the Standpoint of Rural Population Trends."

The Rev. Garland Hendrix, director of Church-Community Development, Southeastern Baptist Seminary, Wake Forest, discussed "Moral Aspects of Rural Cooperation."

Robert Scott, master of the N. C. State Grange, Haw River, spoke on "Rural Cooperation—a Key to the Future."

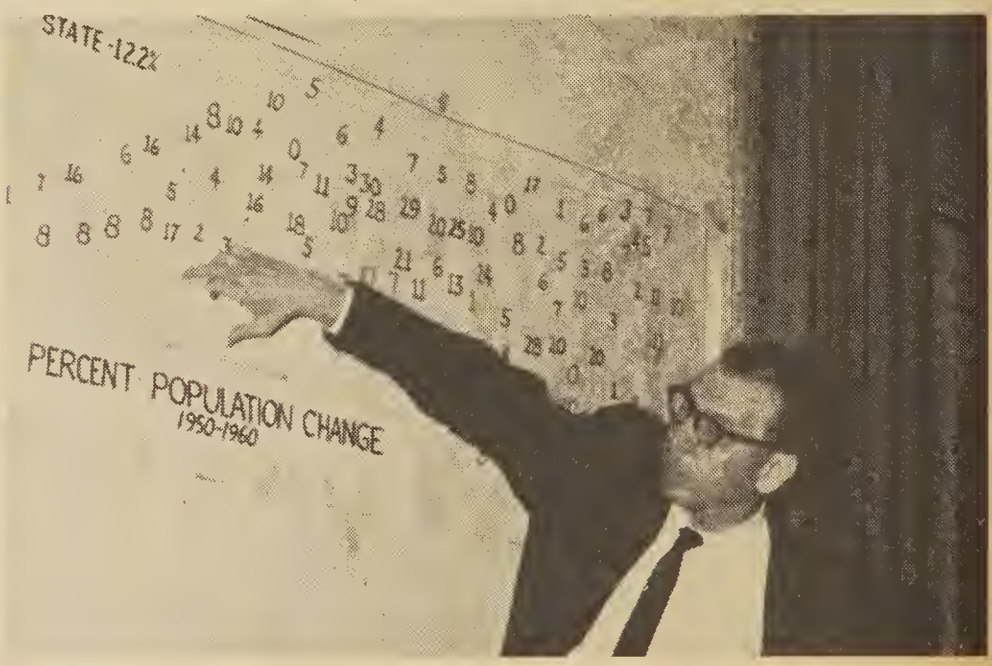
William H. Calloway, director of Northeast area—electric, Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C., spoke on "Total Member Benefits."

Other highlights of the open sessions of the meeting included a presentation by Charles Hooper, manager of Southside Electric Co-op, Crewe, Va. Hooper showed slides taken during a tour of South America with other cooperative leaders.

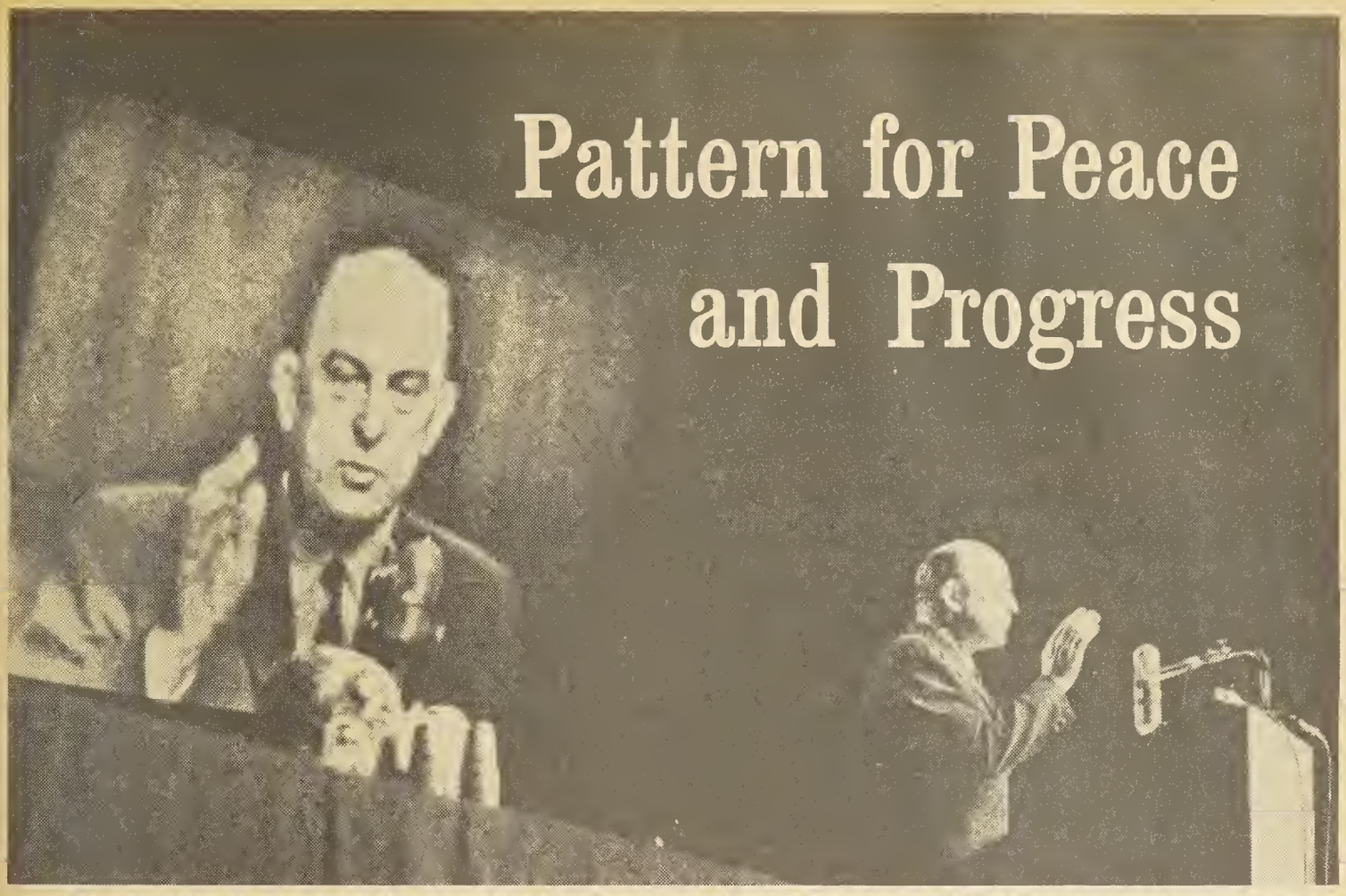
Jerry Anderson, former **Caro-**

(Continued on page 22)

LEFT: Rural Electrification Administration's William H. Calloway. LOWER LEFT: Rev. Garland Hendrix of Southeastern Seminary. BELOW: Dr. Selz C. Mayo of State College.



Pattern for Peace and Progress



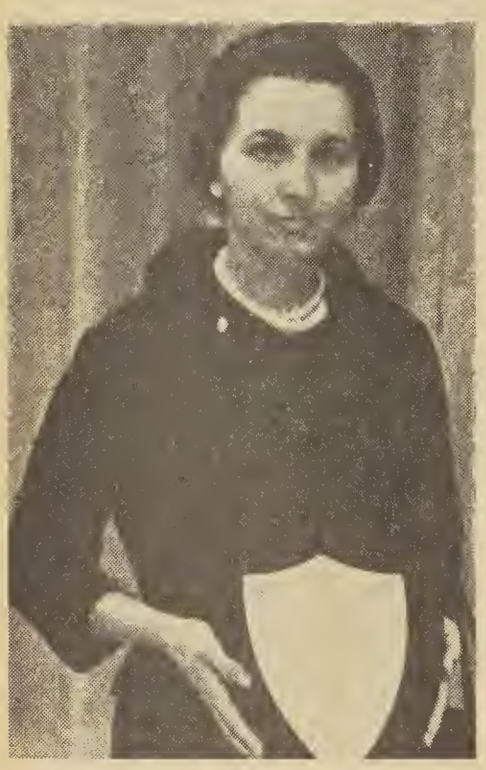
Atlantic City Convention Manager Fred Earhart may have said it best at the closing session of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in his city: "I don't think there is any other organization on earth that could have withstood such a catastrophe, and still continued its meeting." He was referring, of course, to the vicious Nor'easter which whipped in on the opening day of the four-day gathering in the New Jersey town. In spite of the fury of the weather—which isolated the town from the mainland and cut off electricity and phones in many hotels—the nearly 6,000 rural electric leaders went about the business of conducting their annual meeting. The use of closed circuit television to amplify the image and voice of the speakers was a highlight of the general sessions.

NRECA's General Manager, Clyde T. Ellis, lashed out at private power companies which are seeking the death of co-ops and hit at "sellout" of Colorado transmission lines by Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall.

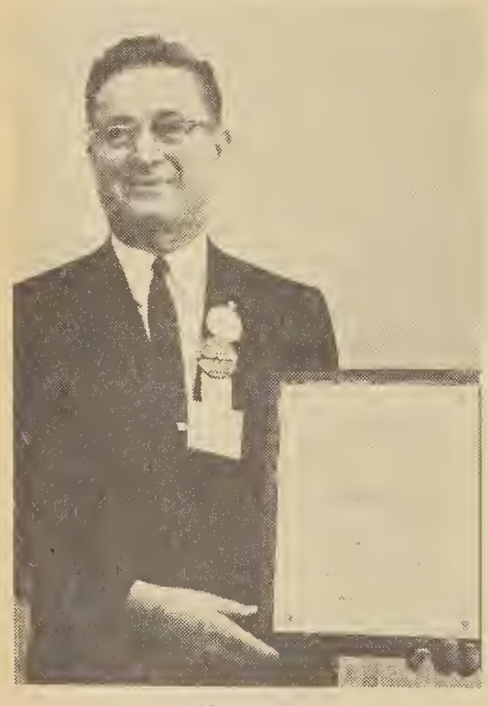
Udall presented his stand on Colorado lines at second session, appealed for what he called "competitive cooperation" among all segments of the electrical industry.

North Carolinians Get NRECA Awards

Yarbrough and Pence



Mrs. Deverick



Viverette

NORTH Carolina received its share of attention at NRECA's annual meeting when it came to awards.

For the second straight year the George W. Haggard award for journalistic excellence in the field of rural electrification went to the editor of the Carolina Farmer.

And Blue Ridge EMC and its personnel were honored twice.

The Haggard award was presented to Richard Pence at Tuesday afternoon's session by R. A. Yarbrough, president of NRECA.

The award honors the memory of George W. Haggard, an official of the Rural Electrification Administration who was killed in an airplane crash while on official business in 1951. He was the founder of the Texas rural electric statewide publication.

Pence received the award for "the most lucid, forthright and effective treatment of the overall objectives of the rural electrification program during 1961."

J. C. Brown Jr., former CF editor who is now with NRECA, received the Haggard Award last year. Pence replaced Brown as editor of the Carolina Farmer in July.

Blue Ridge was honored at the closing session of the meeting when L. C. Meyer, Electric Systems Specialist of Employers Mutuals of Wausau, presented Blue Ridge's manager, Cecil Viverette, with a special safety achievement award.

The cooperative was honored for having the most outstanding safety program among distribution co-ops in the nation.

Earlier, Mrs. Barbara Deverick, Staff Assistant at Blue Ridge, was one of five from around the nation honored for outstanding work in the field of advanced management. To qualify for this award, each of the five completed seven NRECA Management Institutes, wrote a thesis on changes made in system management procedures and reported on five outstanding management books they had read.

Miss Rural Electrification

The Wednesday night session of the NRECA meeting was featured by the crowning of Miss Rural Electrification of 1962. The title went to lovely Patricia Burns of Georgia—but not until she had edged out eight other contenders for the crown. Among them was Betty Lou Podruchny, who represented North Carolina. Betty Lou's trip and chance at the crown was sponsored by Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation.

Miss Betty Lou Podruchny

Miss Patricia Burns

Worth Repeating . . .

Quotes from NRECA's annual meeting

Alvin E. O'Konski, Congressman from Wisconsin: "I think one of the great challenges of the 1960's is: How to get farmers and the public generally to understand that if we embrace new technology, we must also embrace new governmental arrangements—new rules of the game, so to speak. New technology, including new economic organization of industry and agriculture, creates new economic situations. These, in turn, require changes in the rules and regulations by which our economy operates if democracy is to survive. Unless rural America is once again made a partner rather than an outcast our future is doomed."

Howard Morgan, Federal Power Commissioner: "We . . . now predict that in 1980 the electric power requirements of this country will be about 3 3/4 times what they were in 1960. . . . In the face of the enormous increases in capacity and investment that must be made to meet the towering demands for power in the years ahead, the need for the Commission to formulate a nation-wide standard for developing and integrating the power facilities of this country assumes crucial importance."

Herbert J. Waters, assistant administrator, Agency for International Development: "We feel that cooperatives, and cooperative techniques, can make a significant contribution to the attainment of our objectives in the developing countries. Perhaps no other American institution is so well suited for export to other countries, to provide a technique whereby economic growth and political democracy can develop hand in hand."

Jamie L. Whitten, Congressman from Mississippi: "We (Committee on Appropriations for Agriculture) intend to continue to actively support the REA system and to do everything in our power to see that the American farmer continues to benefit from an abundant supply of electrical energy. We have a wonderful program. We must see that it is operated in a sound and responsible manner."

Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior: "Your accomplishments in bringing electricity to the land are a triumph for all America—farm families and mainstreet merchants, factory presidents and factory workers, city and rural dwellers—all have benefited in a better life, higher production, more sales and profits, a broader tax base. I congratulate you on your past successes, and applaud your effectiveness in making so many of our citizens aware of the long-term value of our resources conservation programs to the whole nation."

Clyde T. Ellis, General Manager, NRECA: "Here and now I say to the power companies that NRECA will fight with all its strength, with whatever resources are required, to defeat any greedy sell-outs, buy-outs, or kill-off effort from this date on anywhere in the United States. That's your declared policy and we are going to carry it out."

Kermit Overby, director, Legislative and Research Department, NRECA: "You must realize that the outcome of every legislative battle depends upon you as a citizen and leader in your own community. Those of us who are your hired hands in Washington can do very little to change the course of events, unless you want to change them. Your Congressmen and Senators listen to you. They want to hear your views and proposed legislation. They want to hear your appraisal of the needs of your community and of your rural electric system. If enough of you speak, your voice will be heard."

Norman Clapp, Administrator, REA: "We need to re-energize rural electrification, from top to bottom, from north to south, from coast to coast. We need to re-energize the management and the members of our cooperatives with renewed faith and practice in cooperative principles. We need to re-energize our friends and our communities with renewed understanding of the significance of cooperative rural electrification. We need to re-energize our government at all levels with the vision and belief of such founding fathers of rural electrification as George Norris, Sam Rayburn, and Franklin D. Roosevelt."

At Work In Atlantic City

These North Carolinians played important roles at NRECA's annual meeting last month:

H. H. Beach, safety director for Blue Ridge EMC, was a chief sergeant-at-arms. (Several others from North Carolina were on the sergeant-at-arms staff.)

G. Leslie Rucker, manager of Edgecombe-Martin EMC, was a member of the Host Committee.

L. P. (Bill) Beverage, Manager of Four County EMC, appeared on a panel on "What the Director Wants to Know." He spoke on the topic "Awareness of the Need to Become Better Informed."

Duke Bidle, job training and safety instructor, was recorder for a panel on "Safety Is No Accident."

Richard Pence, Carolina Farmer editor, was recorder for a panel on "Public Relations in the 1960's—A Time of Change and Challenge."

Cecil Viverette, manager of Blue Ridge EMC, appeared on a panel on "Management Services at Your Service." His topic was "How NRECA Consulting Services Helped Us."

James Ellen, staff assistant for Halifax EMC, appeared on a panel on "Patterns for Developing Better Employee Relations. His topic was "How the Staff Assistant Can Help Your Personnel Program."

More NRECA meeting news, page 21.

By DANIEL E. JONES
Power Use Adviser, REA

pay attention to pipes. . . IT PAYS!

Careful planning and the use of correct size piping are the keys to better performance and long-term savings for a farm water system.

Pipe is an important member of the team that delivers running water around the farm. However, it is often slighted when plans are made for the farm water system.

There is an apparent saving in first cost when smaller piping is purchased, but more important is the lack of understanding of the benefits of an adequate and well-planned water distribution system.

If you are planning to install a new water system or are replacing your present system, give careful thought to the layout of the distribution lines. Advance planning will enable you to save considerable money and get better performance out of the new system.

Here are the principal points to consider in designing a water distribution system for your farm:

1. Even though you may postpone installing part of it, plan your entire piping system before work is begun. Anticipate your future needs and include them in your initial plans. Expansion is usually easier and cheaper if the additions have been provided for in advance.
2. Make the piping as short and straight as possible. Long pipes, elbows, and angles increase pressure loss and reduce the flow. Thus it costs more to pump the same amount of water.
3. Use pipe large enough to deliver water at the full capacity of your pump to each main or major use outlet (such as house, dairy barn, milkhouse and hog lot) with not more than five pounds of pressure loss. Take into account possible installation of additional lateral lines in the future. Your plumbing contractor will be able to figure the pressure losses and pipe size to use for each line.
4. Put all pipe lines deep enough under ground to prevent freezing in winter; this also helps keep the water cool in summer, and protects the pipe from possible mechanical damage.
5. Use frost-proof type hydrants outdoors if winter temperatures go below freezing.

(Figure I illustrates a well-planned farmstead piping system.)

The well is centrally located and is of sufficient distance to avoid possible pollution from the dairy barn, hog lot, chicken yard, septic tank and sewer disposal field. The pump and tank on the well site are enclosed in a suitable pump house for protection from the weather.

The piping from the pump to the dwelling and farm buildings is as direct and short as practical with a minimum of bends and an-

gles. The junctions of the main lines at the pump are within the pump house, and each line has its individual cut-off valve. In this way one of the three lines can be cut off for repairs or changes without taking the other lines out of service.

If pipes are too small for the amount of water to be delivered, excessive pressure loss will result and the additional cost of pumping will in time wipe out any apparent savings in the initial cost of pipe.

Furthermore, pipes that are too small cause reduced flow and unsatisfactory results in general. The rate of use of water and the distance it must flow, as well as the kind of pipe, determine the proper size pipe to be used.

In determining the layout of the pipeline the following three points should be considered:

1. Where the major use outlets are to be located.
2. How to reach them with the least amount of pipe.
3. Arrangements for servicing.

In planning piping to major use outlets keep in mind the purpose and extent to which water will be used at these points:

1. At the dairy barn and milkhouse where there will be a heavy daily demand for water to clean floors, to wash milk tanks, and milking utensils as well as to supply drinking fountains.
2. The house where several faucets, a shower and washer may be in use at the same time. Where a water softener is used, a large volume of water at sustained pressure will be needed during regeneration.
3. A hydrant at the hog house will be used for flushing the floor and filling waterers.
4. One or more outside faucets for sprinkling the lawn, watering the garden, washing the car, or cleaning farm machinery should be provided.

Galvanized iron, copper and plastic pipe are suitable for use around the farm. In recent years plastic pipe has been used extensively for farm yard distribution lines. Its cost is comparable to galvanized iron pipe. Plastic pipe is flexible, easy to handle, and the inside surface is smoother than iron pipe. However, extra care must be taken to prevent laying it over sharp or protruding objects which might cause damage and rupture.

In locations where the pipe passes beneath driveways used by heavy equipment, additional protection should be provided by installing the plastic pipe within tile or within a rigid pipe.

If horizontal suction lines are required, these pipes should slope away from the pump on a uniform down grade. Otherwise, air pockets may form at high points in the line and thus reduce or completely stop the flow of water.

For flow control, gate type valves are preferred to globe type valves, because of excessive friction in the globe valves.

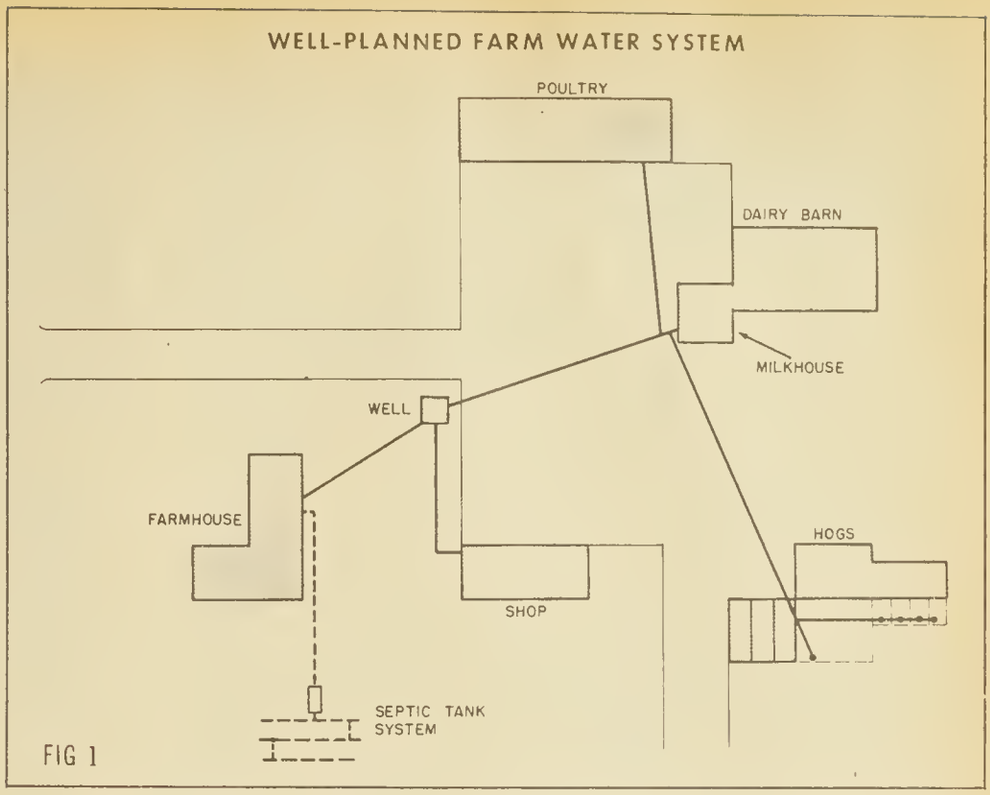


FIG 1

Plan and install a practical and economical farmstead water piping system and enjoy the benefits for many years in the future.

Hot Water Lines

Considerable savings can be realized through careful arrangement of hot water lines, and wise selection of pipe sizes. Hot water in the pipe between a water heater and a faucet cools to room temperature within a short time after the flow through the pipe stops.

The quantity of water in the pipe depends on the size of the pipe and its length. Therefore, it is advantageous to keep the pipe as short as may be feasible and of minimum size that will allow sufficient flow but not so small as to cause excessive resistance and pressure loss. For this reason, the hot water should be located as near as possible to the point of most frequent use, which in almost all cases would be the kitchen sink.

Additional benefit may be obtained by use of more than one heater, strategically placed to allow short lengths of smaller size hot water delivery pipe. In fact, the trend today in modern homes is to two or more water heaters.

The Carolina Homemaker

Edited By Lee Wilder

Amateur flower arrangers can use simple containers with a few branches and blooms to create beautiful effects.

Arrangements on these pages are the work of North Carolina Garden Club members and were displayed at the Southeastern Flower and Garden show recently in Raleigh.

Spun glass towers over arrangement of silk leaves, orchids and crystal candelabra, offering a delicate mood.

Driftwood branches contrast with single specimen blooms in glass container sprayed with paint.

Fresh flowers in any room of the house bring life and sparkle, adding a subtle kind of warmth. Even if the vase contains only a blossom or two, the whole atmosphere of the room is improved.

The average homemaker has little time to spend in deciding upon containers. But a daffodil cluster on the breakfast table takes only a few minutes to assemble.

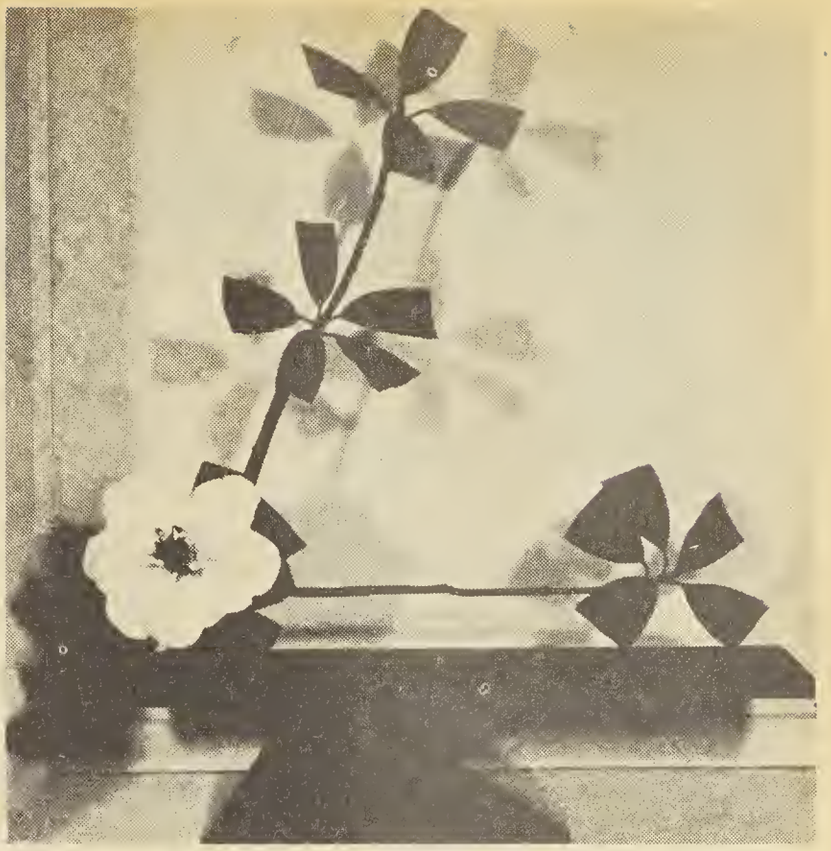
Some of the prettiest containers are the simplest: brown crockery milk pitchers, old sugar bowls, teacups, cheese jars and even egg cups may hold a few blooms.

Crush a few inches of chicken wire into a semi-round ball, and you have the same "frog" that many professional florists use to anchor their flower arrangements.

Modeling clay, such as children use, can be molded to thrust into masses of stems and to hold branches at a certain angle. Soft lead can be wrapped around a group of stems and hidden in the container base.

Lacking these, try using a potato with holes poked into it, and insert stems into the holes. Hide any holders with leaves.

Green leaves, limes and pussywillow are combined effectively in large white milk glass goblet.



This arrangement and the one below call for time and imagination. Arrangers have used interesting branches and leaves, sprayed black and clipped, with focal point of stark white blossoms.

Flowers Spell Springtime

KITCHEN CORNER

You can use some of those handsome pecans, gathered last Fall, in this tested recipe, sure to make a hit.

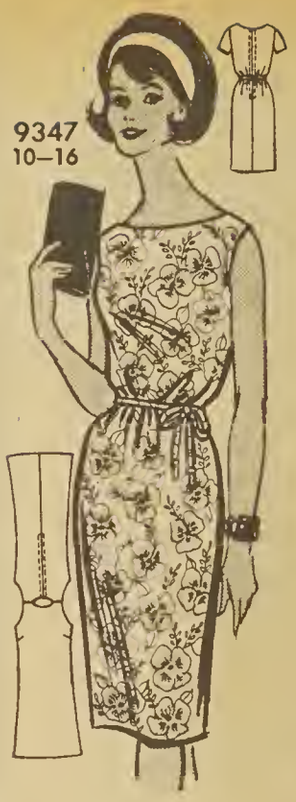
MOCHA PECAN CHIFFON PIE

- 1 envelope unflavored gelatine
- ¼ cup cold water
- 3 tablespoons cocoa
- ¾ cup sugar
- ¾ cup water
- 2 teaspoons instant coffee powder
- 3 eggs, separated
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- ½ teaspoon imitation rum extract
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ cup sugar
- ¾ cup finely chopped Pecans
- 1 baked 9-inch pie shell
- Pecan halves
- Whipping cream

Soften gelatine in cold water. Combine in heavy saucepan the cocoa, ¾ cup sugar, water, and instant coffee powder; stir to dissolve sugar. Bring to boil, and let cook gently for 4 to 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Beat egg yolks slightly. Pour hot mixture on top slowly, stirring constantly. Return to saucepan. Stir over heat until mixture thickens.

Remove from heat. Add gelatine, vanilla and rum extracts; stir until gelatine dissolves. Chill until mixture mounds slightly when dropped from a spoon. Beat egg whites and salt until foamy. Beat in ¼ cup sugar by single teaspoonfuls, beating constantly; beat until whites stand in stiff peaks. Fold with Pecans into gelatine mixture. Turn into baked pie shell. Chill until set. Garnish with Pecan halves and whipped cream.
Yield: 1 9-inch pie.

Spring or Summer



9347 — String-tied sheath has just THREE main pattern parts. Printed Pattern in Teen Sizes 10-16. Size 12 takes 2¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

4852 — Ring-collared jacket and two skirts. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-18. Size 16 jacket, gored skirt 3⅝ yards 35-inch fabric.

4911 — Pleated casual with deep front yoke, collar. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-18. Size 16 takes 4⅛ yards 35-inch fabric.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for EACH pattern to: THE CAROLINA FARMER, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add 10¢ each for 1st-class mailing.
Send 35¢ for our color Catalog of Printed Patterns.

Color Catalog

Lovable Eskimo doll is crocheted, then stuffed. It's easy to do with simple instructions. No. P. C. 1792.

Here's an original picture, made with bondex appliqued on felt. Perky dog pattern included with instructions. No. PPE-921.

An old pair of socks or toweling can be ingredients for clown sock doll, No. PPE-848.

These patterns are free. Send pattern numbers you want, along with stamped, self-addressed envelope, to Carolina Homemaker, Box 1699, Raleigh.

Woman Talk . . . . . with Lee

Above my desk hangs a slightly battered print of a water color, Quiet Inlet, painted somewhere on a rocky coast by an artist who captured the sweep of the shoreline.

There's a sailing vessel at anchor, and a battered old shack leans on pilings at the edge of the water. No sign of life is visible, and for this fact I often say a silent thank-you to the painter.

A slightly greyed island spreads out comfortably in the distance, reminding of the sandy spits of land that lie off the coast.

Everyone needs an island that beckons in the distance—not the Bali-Hai type of lure as in South Pacific—but a soft invitation to visit, and to rest.

For those who live in the mountains, there are islands, too. Perhaps a worn trail leads past the laurel and pines to a break in the trees, where silence and peace may be found in the green coolness.

For some it may be a tiny pond, framed with the silken rustle of reeds that ripple with the velvet touch of the wind.

It was somewhere in the book Rebecca, by Daphne DuMaurier, that the author spoke of this: for each person there is a place that is forever home.

He may never visit it or see it but once in his life, but for him it always will be the place he belongs.

In a day that is far too busy, each of us needs to stop for a moment and to retreat to that place, if only in spirit.

An old gentleman down the street has a buckeye, polished to a shiny brown from years of sliding into his pockets.

"When I feel that buckeye," he says, "I am back There again."

For a woman, the sharp thrust of green leaves surrounding lilies-of-the-valley may be an oasis to the eyes after a day of tending busy children.

Whatever the Quiet Inlet, gaze at it, grasp it, hold it—if only for a second. It brings peace.

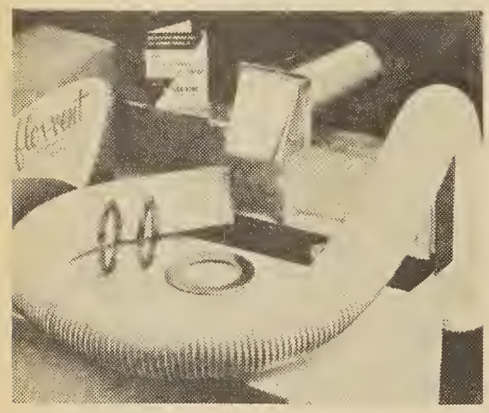
Clothes dryer venting is more than a convenience, it's a necessity. Each time an unvented dryer is used, it releases a gallon or more of moisture into the air—to wreak slow but steady havoc in your home.

This moisture damage may cause blistering or peeling paint, rusting metal (including working parts of the dryer) and wallpaper that comes unstuck.

An unvented dryer also broadcasts some lint even though it may be equipped with a lint trap.

Some dryers use a spray of cold water to condense the moisture vapor taken from the clothes and carry it down the drain. However, venting to the outside is probably best since all of the moisture is removed.

Venting a dryer is both easy and inexpensive. There's a new do-it-yourself kit available at most appliance and hardware stores that will fit all dryers on the market. With the kit and a few simple tools, a dryer vent can be installed in a couple of hours.



All materials required for installing a clothes dryer vent are included in the kit. Included are a length of flexible tubing, a vent hood, two clamps, a wall plate and complete instructions.

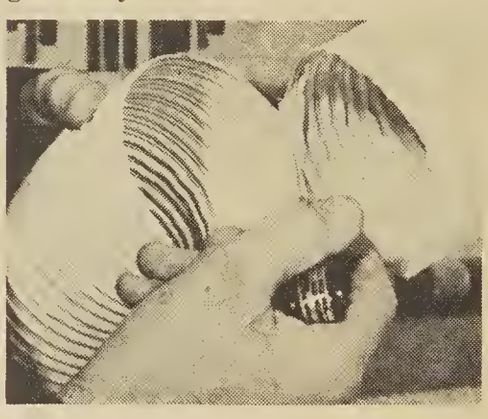
Two Types of Installation

There are two basic types of installations for all clothes dryer vents.

One is the through-the-wall type in which the venting duct goes right through the interior and exterior walls of the house.

The other is the through-the-window type in which venting is done through a window pane or open window. The selection of your venting procedure will depend upon such things as the permanency of the installation and the placement of the dryer.

Through-the-wall installation is generally considered to be more attractive. Of course, the window type requires that the dryer be located near a window.



This flexible tubing is made of flameproof vinyl-coated fiber glass. It is easily cut with a sharp knife and wire cutters.

Through-the-Window Installation

Through-the-window installation, often called the temporary method, is fine for rented homes and apartments. One pane of glass is removed from the window, and a clear plastic or aluminum "pane" is substituted.

This "pane" has a precut hole for the vent hood and damper. The hood is attached to the window plate with four bolts. Flexible tubing is attached to the inside of the hood pipe and then secured to the dryer itself.

Through-the-Wall Installation

Through-the-wall installations can be completed in a few hours by the average home handyman. First step in the installation is to determine the location for the vent hood on an exterior wall between the studding.

An easy way to do this is to drill a line of holes in the wall with a small hand drill. You can tell when you drill into the harder stud material. If you make a mistake, the small holes are easily filled.

Using the vent's inside wall plate as a guide, draw a circle on the wall. Then at the bottom of the circle, drill a starting hole for the saw. If you drill right through the wall, the hole will help you locate the corresponding spot on the outside of the house.

By using a keyhole or sabre saw, cut out a hole ⅛ inch larger than the circle you have drawn. Go outside the house and repeat the process.

When the hole is finished, clean it out and insert the aluminum vent hood. Push it tight to the house siding and fasten it with screws. If you twist the hood slightly, it will help you get it tight to the house.

The next step is the fastening of the flexible tubing. Slip a clamp over the tubing and tighten it at the end of the vent hood. The tubing can be cut to the right length with a sharp knife and wire cutters.

By allowing some slack in the tubing, the dryer may be moved away from the wall for cleaning without disconnecting the vent. Then slip the second clamp over the tubing and attach it to the dryer vent opening.

The completed installation is attractive and neat. More importantly, though, it rids the house of this additional moisture and helps the dryer to operate more efficiently.

NRECA RESOLUTIONS

► Highlights of resolutions acted on by voting delegates at NRECA's 20th Annual Meeting:

● **REA Loan Funds:** Congress is urged to authorize electric loan funds of $345-million, plus a $55-million contingency fund, based on the NRECA annual survey.

● **Colorado River Transmission:** Urged Secretary Udall to reconsider his decision to accept the power companies' "letters of intent." Reaffirmed support of all-Federal system. Asked that preference customers be fully protected if power company proposals are finally accepted.

● **Postal Rate Increase:** Urged Senate to approve only "equitable and reasonable" rate hikes.

● **Regional Interties:** Commended FPC for its power supply study; asked for representation on study committees; urged high-voltage Federal interties, starting in the West.

● **Basin Projects:** Recommended completion of Interior's Missouri Basin interties; supported multi-purpose Potomac Development; urged authorization of Ohio River development.

● **Generation & Transmission Loans:** Commended REA Administrator Clapp for his "security concept" and urged Congress to oppose any amendment to REA Act.

● **Resource Development:** Urged President Kennedy to rescind the "infamous" Budget Bureau Circular A-47, which has been used to block resource development.

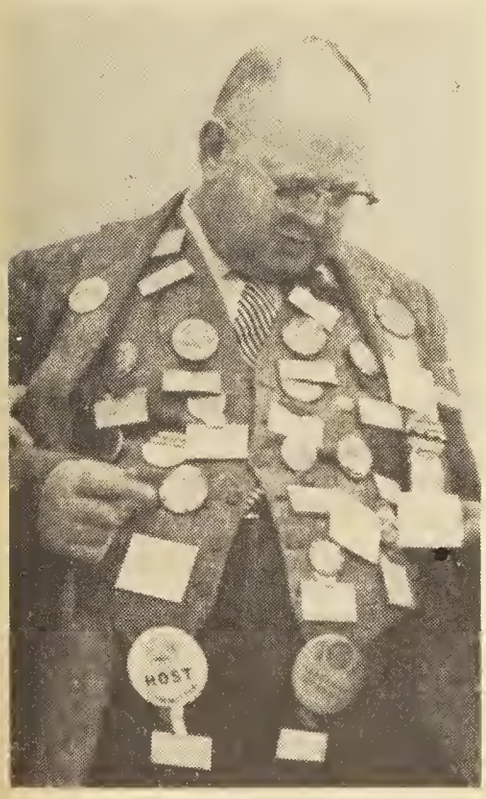
● **Rural Renewal:** Urged Congress to implement a coordinated rural renewal approach as recommended by the President in the Omnibus Farm Bill for 1962.

● **Capital Budget:** Reaffirmed support of a capital budget to distinguish between Federal operating expense and reimbursable investments, such as REA loans.

● **Rural Housing:** Urged Budget Bureau to release "sufficient additional funds" from $430-million appropriation for Farmers Home Administration to provide for loan applications now on hand.

● **Tax Credits:** Opposed granting of any tax credit to provide a "power company windfall," or that Congress see that such credits, if given, are passed on to consumers.

● **Sellouts and Territorial Invasion:** Urged REA to furnish "maximum assistance" in dealing with this threat.



F. E. Joyner, manager of Piedmont EMC at Hillsboro, attracted considerable attention at the NRECA 20th annual meeting with his collection of NRECA badges—one for every annual meeting of the organization.

I Believe in Saving by Mail
. . . my money's SAFE, earnings sure and my future ASSURED at First Union where I've saved by mail for years. Mailing's real easy and the First Union folks pay all the postage. The way I figure it, savin' by mail's like havin' an extra "hand" helpin' around the place . . . at no cost!
5%
CURRENT RATE DIVIDEND PER ANNUM
BONUS PLAN
EARN EVEN MORE AT FIRST UNION! WRITE FOR BONUS PLAN AND FREE GIFT LIST.
FIRST UNION SAVINGS AND LOAN INC
SEND BONUS PLAN AND FREE GIFT BOOKLET
NAME
ADDRESS
CITY ZONE STATE
DEPT. NC-4
6901 BELAIR RD,
BALTIMORE 6,
MARYLAND

OFFICERS of Tarheel: Seated, newly-elected president, W. C. Carlton, manager of Carteret-Craven EMC; standing, newly-elected vice president, T. R. Walker, president of Burke-McDowell EMC; re-elected secretary-treasurer, F. E. Joyner, manager of Piedmont EMC; and Walter E. Fuller, executive manager.

Appeal for Fair Play

(Continued from page 10)

lina Farmer editor and now assistant to Clyde Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, also spoke to the meeting.

The group also enjoyed a lunch sponsored by Walker Martin, Inc.

A $100 savings bond, given to the winner of the Association's public relations program competition, "Project Tell'em," went this year to Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation of Lenoir.

Wake EMC—winner in 1959 and 1960—placed second in the 1961 competition. Randolph EMC was third.

The awards were presented at the annual banquet by Charles Clay, editorial writer for **The News and Observer,** Raleigh.

Named to head the Association for the coming year were W. C. Carlton, manager of Carteret-Craven EMC, who was elected president; T. R. Walker, president of the board of directors of Burke-McDowell EMC, named vice president; and F. E. Joyner, manager of Piedmont EMC, who was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

North Carolina EMC, Tarheel's companion organization for power bargaining, renamed its officers to another term. They are Alton P. Wall, manager of Randolph EMC, president; L. P. (Bill) Beverage, manager of Four County EMC, vice president; and G. Leslie Rucker, manager of Edgecombe-Martin EMC, secretary-treasurer.

New directors named to the boards of both organizations were: M. V. Scott, Edgecombe-Martin EMC; Joe Edmundson, Pitt and Greene EMC; and W. C. Cox, Woodstock EMC.

Jerry Anderson

Rural Exchange

Rates: 15¢ word cash with order Minimum—$3.00

• ANNUAL MEETINGS

FRENCH BROAD ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, April 21, at 2 p.m. in Marshall. Will have approximately $1500 in FREE prizes.

• POULTRY

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Teen ROUNDTABLE

"How do you tell a boy when you have to be home from a date, without sounding like a baby who must be in bed at a certain time?

Carolyn McIntyre, an eighth grader at Troy School sent in this month's Teen Roundtable question. Her special interests are basketball and cheerleading, and especially the latter. Carolyn is a cheerleader for the junior high basketball team. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Cline McIntyre, Rt. 1, Box 67, Troy. They are members of Randolph EMC.

Have you a question you'd like answered by our panel? If so, send it to the Teen Roundtable, the Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Include the following information: your name, school and grade, name of parents, address, name of electric membership corporation and your special interests and talents. If your question is chosen for the panel to answer, we will send you $5.

"I am of the opinion that our parents have a right to expect us to be in at a reasonable hour. So why not have an understanding at the beginning of a date, about the hour to be in, and then be back at that time? Usually, girls have to be in before boys. If they are not home on time, they may not be allowed to date as often. Most girls would rather cooperate with their parents than be restricted from dating. On the other hand, boys are not expected to be in as early as girls, so this problem would not affect them so much."

Seth Barrow
Pitt & Greene EMC

"I believe that you should tell your date when you must be home while leaving your house. Then he will know whether to plan to have you home early or later. Simply tell him what time your parents expect you to be home. Do not whine and you won't sound like a baby, nor should you mention anything about what time you usually go to bed. If the boy is considerate and thoughtful of you and plans to date you again, he will do his best to comply with your wishes and those of your parents."

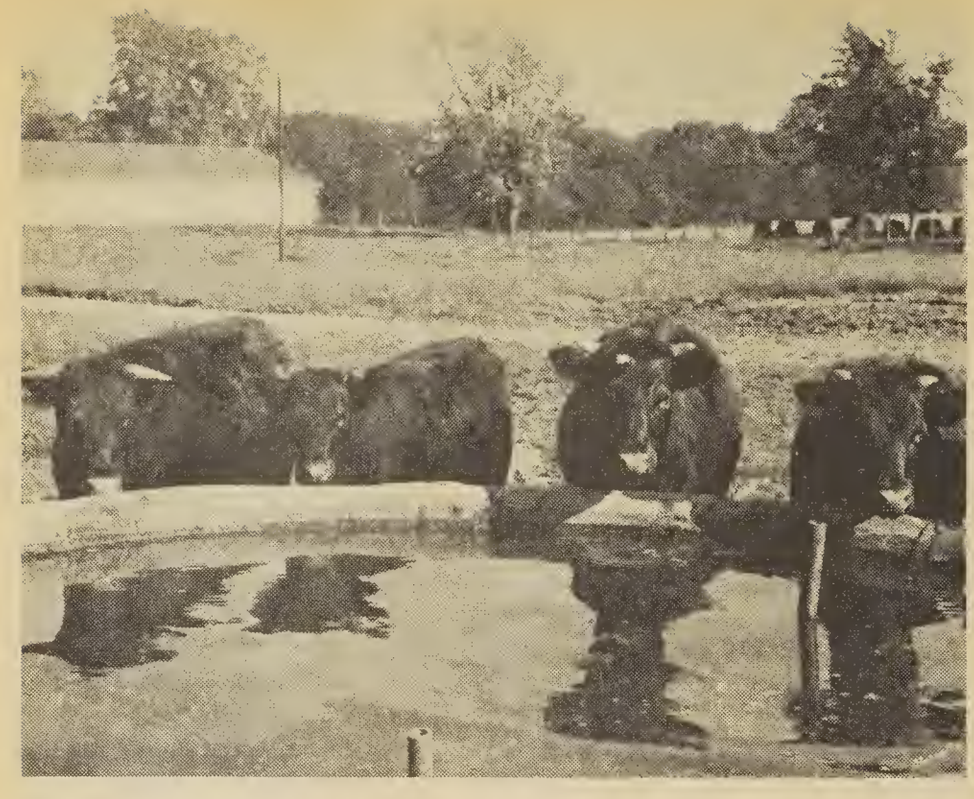
Linda Smith
Burke-McDowell EMC

"If a boy has any manners, he will ask the girl what time she must be home. If he doesn't ask, he should be told, and the girl should be home on time. If he does not get her home on time, it might ruin the chance of a future date. There should be no question as to whether it sounds like a baby or not—after all, a rule is a rule."

Loretta Respess
Woodstock EMC

"Telling a boy what time you have to be home from a date does not sound babyish. Don't wait until you are on the date to tell him what time you have to be home. If you tell the boy before you go on your date, he will know how to make plans. Most boys like to date girls who must be home at a certain time, rather than a girl who can stay out as late as she wants. So don't feel out of place when you tell a boy what time you must be home, because you are helping the boy, too."

Jack Sineath
Central EMC

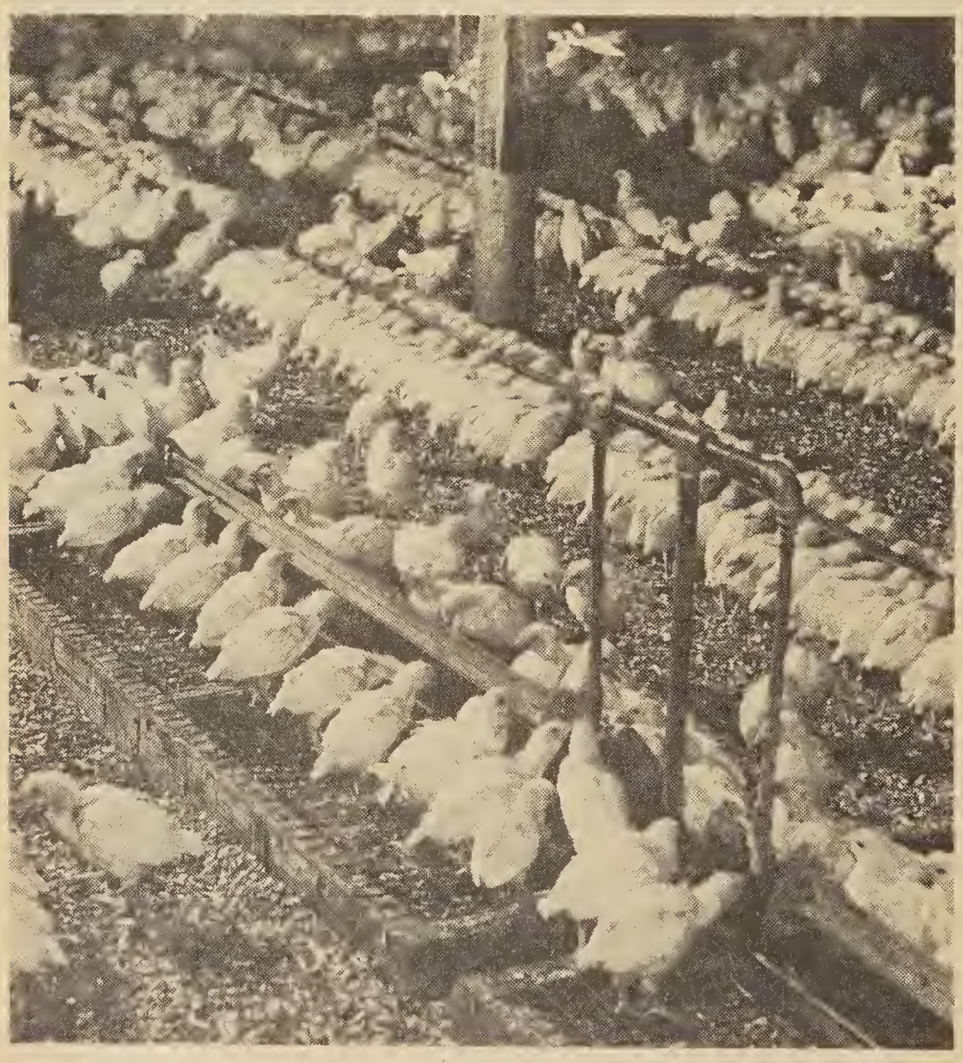


Water . . .

Life-Blood of Agriculture

By ARCHIE HATHCOCK

Having adequate water always available is a basic part of profits in farming and of comfort in a home. It pays to seek the advice of a water systems expert when planning or modernizing your water system.



Civilizations have risen, prospered or waned, depending, to a great extent, upon the availability of water.

Since the beginning of time, man has either lived close to water or has devised ways of bringing it to him.

As man wandered from the sources of surface water, he dug for it into the earth and developed devices for lifting it.

This is where the water pump came into being.

The invention of the water pump was destined to raise the standard of living of rural people all over America. Around 65 percent of the rural families in North Carolina have indeed found that they now enjoy a higher standard of living because of their automatic water system.

The other 35 percent still look upon an automatic water supply as a luxury, a convenience that should wait until some other necessity is arranged for.

Studies have shown that keeping water before good milk cows constantly will increase milk production up to 4 percent over watering twice daily and up to 11 percent over watering once daily.

An 11 percent increase in milk

production is equivalent to adding two cows to a herd of 20.

Beef animals, hogs, poultry—in fact, all livestock, will show better production when water is available free choice as opposed to periodic watering by hand or long trips to streams once or twice daily.

Too, having water under pressure may mean the difference between little or no farm garden and plenty of vegetables.

Choosing a water system

Once you decide to install a water system, you must choose the right kind of system. It is usually the best procedure to buy the system, not just a pump, and get it from a reputable local firm that can provide quick service in the event service is needed.

Buying a system means that you will choose an electric motor that will be of the proper size and type for the job.

Longer motor life and trouble-free service will result. The system will provide for a method of maintaining the proper volume of air in the pressure tank. This, too, will insure longer motor and pump life.

What size pump is needed?

Understand fully what the pump will do before you buy it. How many open faucets can the pump put water to satisfactorily? How many hoses will it serve at the same time?

Few things can be more exasperating to the housewife than to have the water at the kitchen sink slow to a trickle when a faucet is opened at the barn.

A pumping capacity of 500 gallons per hour may seem fantastic to the new user. He thinks of 500 gallons of water and without further thought says it is too much and asks what smaller pumps are available.

But remember, we are thinking of 500 gallons of water per hour. If you have a faucet open for one minute, you get about eight gallons of water at the rate of 500 gallons per hour.

Actually, the demand of a faucet for satisfactory flow is less than this. The 500 gph rate will handle about three faucets open at one time supplying a steady stream of water. Most farm pumps should be at least of this capacity, and 600 to 1,000 gph capacities are not out of line for many farm installations.

Consider well capacity

Before you install your water system, it's smart to be sure the well will provide enough water to meet all your needs.

A well that doesn't supply ample water for a hand pump will be even less adequate with an electric pump.

This is true for two reasons: Although electric pumps are made in a wide range of sizes, even the smallest pump is faster than a hand pump. After you install an automatic water system you will use considerably more water than you did before.

It isn't how much water you'll use per day that determines what flow your well must have to be satisfactory. Rather, it's how many faucets or other water outlets may be in use at once. You'll want enough water to supply three or more outlets at once with full force.

Perhaps your present well will supply water fast enough for a small electric pump, but not fast enough to give you ample water during peak periods of use.

You can lick this problem by delivering the water to a reservoir. Then a larger-capacity pump with the usual pressure tank can pump from reservoir to house, outbuildings, etc.

Water under pressure means much more to the farmer than just better living conditions for the family. It enables him to provide an adequate supply of water for poultry and livestock at a minimum of effort.

It just isn't good business to be without the service of a good water system when the cost is only a few pennies a day.

More pages than in this magazine could be filled with information relating to the convenience and necessity of an automatic water system. The important thing, before buying a pump, is that you should get a competent dealer in your local area to advise you on what you should have to fit your needs.

Talk with the electrification advisor who is employed by your electric cooperative. He can help you and his services are free. The right pressure water system specifically engineered to fit your needs is not yet a "do it yourself" project.

Water has been called the lifeblood of agriculture, and certainly this is true. To make this "lifeblood of agriculture" more readily available and abundant for every use, investigate the possibility of installing an automatic electric water system.

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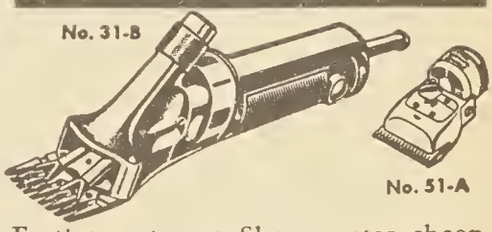

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Practice

A farmer's daughter started to practice singing. One day her father came home from the fields unexpectedly early.

"What's that queer noise?" he inquired.

"That dear," explained his wife proudly, "is Jean cultivating her voice."

"Cultivating?" came the reply. "That's not cultivating, that's harrowing."

* * *

Next

One morning, as he was leaving his house, James M. Whistler, the artist, met one of his creditors, who had come to collect a long overdue bill.

"Mr. Whistler," said the latter, "may I ask when you intend to pay?"

"Of course you may ask," said Whistler. "To deprive you of your money is one thing. I wouldn't dream of depriving you of your curiosity."

* * *

Wise Cracks

...Selling is something like hogcalling; it isn't the noise you make, it's the appeal in your voice.

...Middle age is when your memory is shorter, your experience longer, your stamina lower, and your forehead higher.

...We aren't certain who thought up that $600 tax deduction for a wife, but he must have been a bachelor.

"Think I've found our accident policy."

HALE!

...A government bureau is where the taxpayer's shirt is kept.

Logic

The bride who knew nothing of the terms used on motors, etc., surprised her husband by having the lawn all mowed when he came home from work.

The motor on the mower was the kind that had to be cranked by pulling on a rope. The husband, knowing it was rather difficult to start, asked his wife, "Did you have much trouble getting it started?"

"Not too much," she answered. "I gave it one pull and it didn't start, then I gave it another harder pull, it still didn't start, so I gave it a third pull and it went. It said on the side 3 HP so I figured that meant three hard pulls."

* * *

Punishment

A rating service learned that it inadvertently obtained part of its findings from prisoners in the same compound. They also discovered that the prisoners were only watching daytime TV.

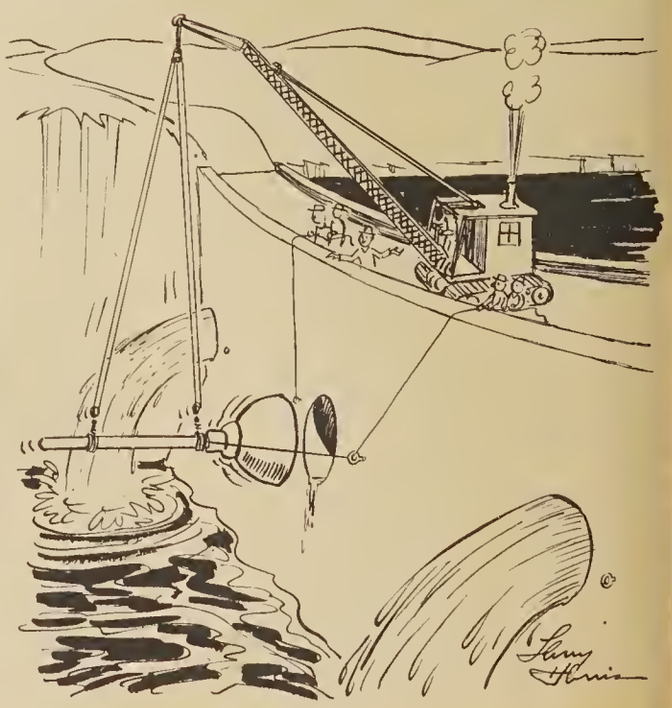
Unable to resist its natural urge, the rating outfit asked the prisoners why they never watched at night.

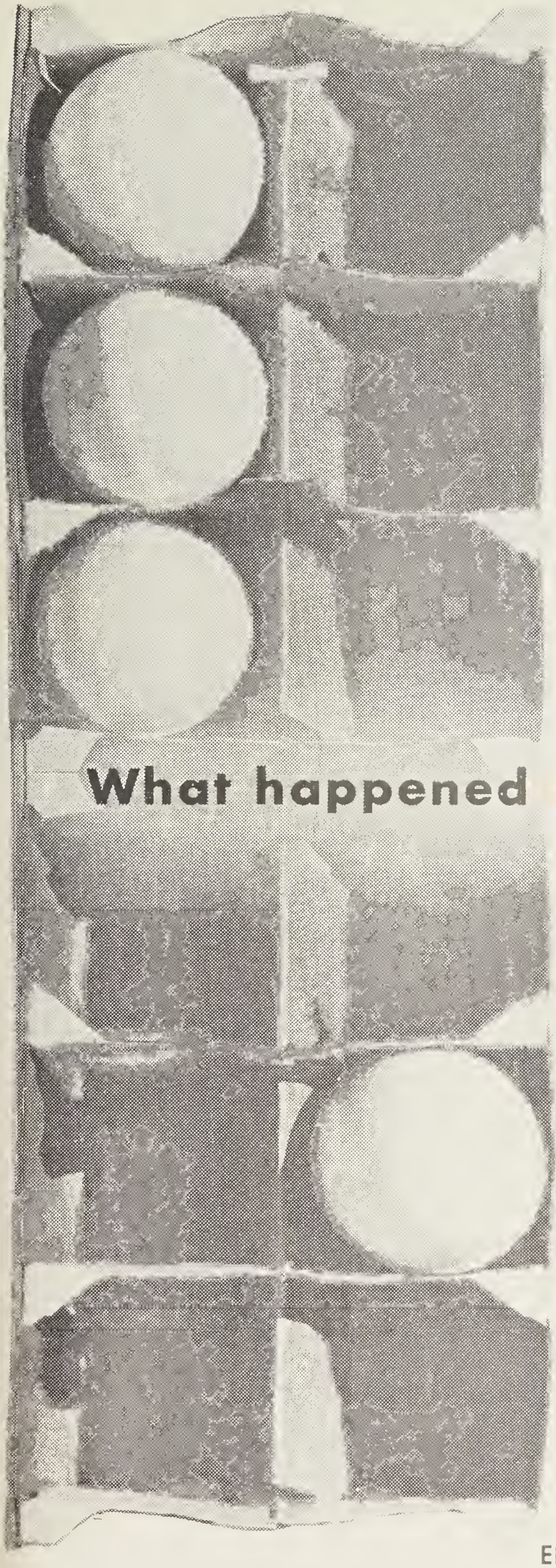
"That's simple," explained the prisoner. "The lights go out at 8 and we are not allowed to watch after that."

"But why do you watch it during the daytime?" persisted the prober.

"I thought it was part of the punishment," replied the prisoner.

"Now I trust you'll keep your part of the bargain, Mr. Flinch."





What happened to the other 8 eggs?

Truth is, the hens just didn't produce them. Our picture shows the importance of adequate water for poultry. An egg is 2/3 water, so you see what can happen when hens get thirsty.

Livestock, too, needs plenty of water... a cow should have from 12 to 15 gallons a day; each 250 lb. hog needs 2 gallons, and a mature steer drinks 10 or more gallons of water a day.

An adequate electric water system can supply all the farm water needed, dependably and economically. Does your present water system meet these basic needs? See your rural electric system for professional advice on a water system to meet your needs.

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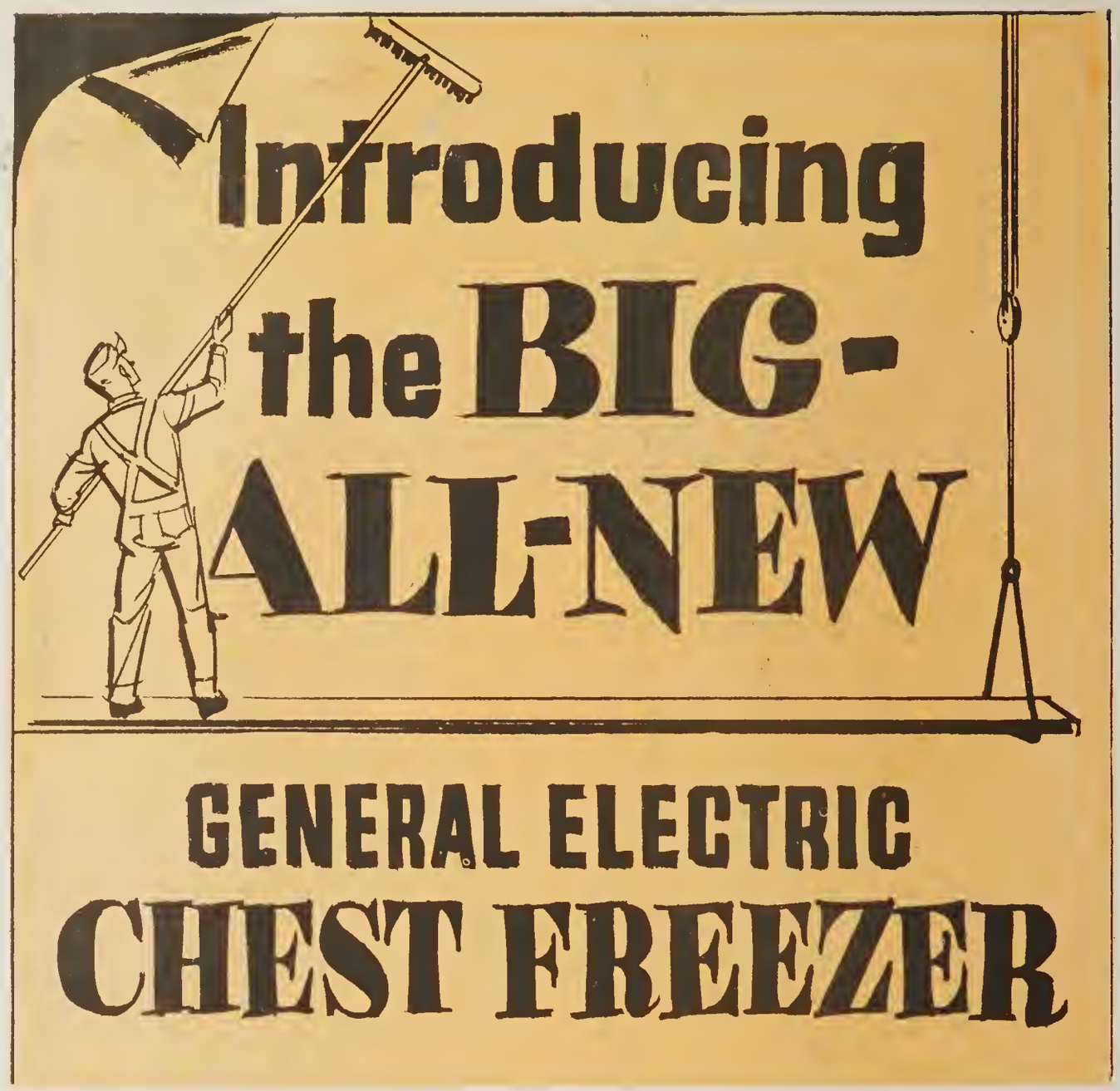

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